# Five-Year Review Report

for

Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL)
Uniontown, Ohio

May 2011

PREPARED BY:

**United States Environmental Protection Agency**
**Region 5**
**Chicago, Illinois**

Approved by:

Date:

5/11/2011

for Richard C. Karl, Director
Superfund Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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# List of Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ARAR | Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| MCLs | Maximum Contaminant Levels |
| MVS | Methane Venting System |
| MW | Monitoring Well |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan |
| NPL | National Priorities List |
| OEPA | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| PRP | Potentially Responsible Party |
| RAO | Remedial Action Objective |
| RI | Remedial Investigation |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| SDWA | Safe Drinking Water Act |
| LTS | Long-Term Stewardship |
| µg/L | micrograms per liter |
| UAO | Unilateral Administrative Order |
| UU/UE | Unlimited Use / Unlimited Exposure |
| VOCs | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WHC | Wildlife Habitat Council |

## Executive Summary

This is the third Five-Year Review completed for the Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) site in Uniontown, Ohio. The second Five-Year Review was conducted in 2006, and it represented the first review of the final remedy selected for the entire IEL site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) in a September 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment. This Five-Year review again reviews the final remedy for the entire IEL site. The results of this Five-Year Review indicate that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short term. Continued groundwater monitoring at the site shows consistently diminishing frequency and magnitude of measurements of Contaminants of Concern (COCs) above cleanup levels.

On September 27, 2002, a ROD Amendment was approved for the IEL site, which required:

- Augmenting the existing vegetative cover with selected planting of trees and other plants at the site;
- Natural attenuation of groundwater contaminants both offsite and onsite;
- Monitoring of groundwater and landfill gas;
- Upgrading the existing monitoring well network by installing new wells, upgrading and/or abandoning other wells, as needed;
- Perimeter fencing;
- Deed Restrictions;
- Maintenance of Alternate Water Supply; and
- Additional Design Studies

Planting of the vegetative cover at the IEL site took place in the spring of 2004. So far, the majority of trees and shrubs planted at the site are showing healthy growth and acceptable mortality rates. Landfill gas monitoring has not occurred since the last Five-Year Review report. Results obtained from previous sampling events in 2004 and 2005 indicate that concentrations of methane are below levels of concern and continue to decrease. The landfill flaring system, which was used to collect and burn methane produced within the landfill, remains shut down because there is not enough methane produced by the landfill to sustain combustion.

Groundwater monitoring results have been obtained in fifteen sampling events conducted since the September 2002 ROD Amendment, including the following events since the last Five-Year Review Report: May 2006, August 2007, May 2008, March 2009, and December 2010. The data from these monitoring events indicate that the concentrations of the COCs in groundwater at the IEL site are decreasing and that natural attenuation of site contaminants is occurring.

Therefore, the IEL remedy is considered to be protective of human health and the environment in the short term. The remedy is functioning as intended, ICs are in place, and there are no current unacceptable human or ecological exposures to hazardous substances from the site. Long-term protectiveness will be achieved when proper maintenance of the perimeter fencing and monitoring wells is conducted; the cleanup goals for the contaminated groundwater have been reached; and stewardship measures are put in place for the implemented institutional controls.

# Five-Year Review Summary Form

| SITE IDENTIFICATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Site name** *(from WasteLAN)*: Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) | | |
| **EPA ID** *(from WasteLAN)*: OHD000377911 | | |
| **Region:** 05 | **State:** Ohio | **City/County:** Uniontown, Stark County |

| SITE STATUS | |
|---|---|
| **NPL status:** ☑ Final Deleted Other (specify) | |
| **Remediation status** (choose all that apply): Under Construction ☑ Operating Complete | |
| **Multiple OUs?*** ☑ YES NO | **Construction completion date:** 05/04/2005 |
| **Has site been put into reuse?** YES ☑ NO | |

| REVIEW STATUS | |
|---|---|
| **Lead agency:** ☑ EPA State Tribe Other Federal Agency | |
| **Author name:** Stacey Yonce | |
| **Author title:** Remedial Project Manager | **Author affiliation:** U.S. EPA, Region 5 |
| **Review period:** June 4, 2010 to May 2011 | |
| **Date(s) of site inspection:** October 13, 2010 | |
| **Type of review:** ☑ Post-SARA Pre-SARA NPL-Removal only Non-NPL Remedial Action Site NPL State/Tribe-lead Regional Discretion | |
| **Review number:** 1 (first) 2 (second) ☑ 3 third Other (specify) | |
| **Triggering action date** *(from WasteLAN)*: 09/25/2006 | |
| **Due date** *(five years after triggering action date)*: 09/25/2011 | |

## ISSUES

1. Perimeter fence and certain monitoring wells are in need of repair.
2. There is no provision for long-term stewardship of ICs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

1. Perform maintenance to perimeter fence and monitoring wells.
2. Modify O&M plan to include long-term stewardship of ICs.

## PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT(S):

The Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) remedial action is protective in the short term. The remedy is functioning as intended, ICs are in place, and there are no current unacceptable human or ecological exposures to hazardous substances from the Site. Long-term protectiveness will be achieved when proper maintenance of the perimeter fencing and monitoring wells is conducted; the cleanup goals for the contaminated groundwater have been reached; and stewardship measures are put in place for the implemented institutional controls.

## OTHER COMMENTS

The site grounds should be maintained to address the trash and overgrown vegetation near the fence before these matters becomes a nuisance. Monitoring for landfill gases should be conducted to assure expected low methane gas generation is continuing.

# Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL)
# Five-Year Review Report

## I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5 has conducted a Five-Year Review of the remedial action implemented at the Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) site in Stark County, Ohio. The review was conducted from June 2010 to May 2011, and this report documents the results of the review. The purpose of Five-Year Reviews is to determine whether the remedy at a site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify deficiencies found during the review, if any, and identify recommendations to address them. This review is being conducted as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121(c), as amended, states:

> *If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented.*

The NCP part 300.430(f)(4)(ii) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) states:

> *If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.*

This is the third Five-Year Review for the IEL site. The triggering action for this statutory review is the date of the second Five-Year Review conducted for the site, which was completed on September 25, 2006. Due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, this Five-Year Review is required.

## II. Site Chronology

Table 1: Chronology of Site Events

| Event | Date |
|---|---|
| Initial discovery of contamination | 12/80 |
| Preliminary Assessment | 12/83 |
| Site Investigation | 08/84 |
| National Priority List (NPL) listing | 06/10/86 |
| Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study complete for alternate water supply | 9/30/87 |
| ROD signature for alternate water supply | 9/30/87 |
| Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) | 1/29/88 |
| Combined Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) overall site remedy | 12/21/88 |
| EPA Removal Action | 12/31/88 |
| ROD signature for overall site remedy | 7/17/89 |
| Remedial design complete alternate water supply | 8/17/89 |
| EPA Removal Action | 8/31/93 |
| PRP remedial action complete (alternate water supply) | 3/30/94 |
| ROD amendment for overall site remedy | 3/1/2000 |
| First Five-Year Review | 9/27/2001 |
| EPA remedial design and second ROD amendment for overall site remedy | 9/27/2002 |
| UAO | 6/27/2003 |
| PRP remedial design | 9/29/2003 |
| Consent Decree | 4/7/2005 |
| Preliminary Site Closeout Report Signed | 5/4/2005 |
| Second Five-Year Review | 9/25/2006 |
| Consent Decrees | 10/2/2007 |
| Consent Decrees | 11/4/2008 |
| Final Close-out Report | not completed |
| Deletion from NPL | not completed |

## III. Background

A. Physical Characteristics/Land and Resource Use

Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) is a privately-owned, mixed-waste landfill. IEL is located at 12646 Cleveland Avenue, Uniontown, Ohio, approximately 10 miles southeast of Akron (a site map is included in Attachment 1). Covered with grasses, small trees, and shrubs, the site itself is gently sloping, with the highest elevation towards the northwest corner. The area around IEL is rural/residential - a mixture of residential, agricultural, commercial, and light industrial use. Residences are located primarily to the north, west, and southwest of the site. A sod farm and residential housing are located to the east of the landfill, across from a narrow stream called Metzger Ditch. Located between Akron and Canton, the area has become increasingly residential with many new homes being built nearby. According to the 2000 Census, 2,802 people live in Uniontown, while Lake Township has a population of 25,892.

B. History of Contamination

Prior to 1966, the 30-acre IEL site, located in Stark County, Ohio, was used for mining sand and gravel. In 1966, the mining and excavation pit was converted into a landfill, which operated until 1980. During this time, IEL received industrial waste primarily from the rubber industries in Akron, Ohio. An estimated 780,000 tons of solid waste and 1,000,000 gallons of liquid waste were dumped onto the ground and into an evaporation lagoon constructed onsite. In 1972, the Stark County Board of Health ordered IEL to stop dumping chemical wastes. Aside from industrial wastes, the landfill also accepted waste from hospitals, septic tank cleaning firms, and the general public. The landfill ceased operations in 1980 and was covered with soil.

C. Initial Response

Between 1985 and 1988, EPA installed a methane gas venting system (MVS) at the site to control the migration of methane and landfill gases offsite. During the installation of this system, 53 drums of suspected industrial waste were uncovered. These drums were removed and disposed of in an EPA-approved facility. Residential well sampling performed in 1987 showed that private wells were being impacted by groundwater contaminated by VOCs from the IEL site. The EPA installed air strippers in the affected residences to remove these contaminants from the water at the wells.

In 1987, EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU 2 requiring that an alternate water supply be installed in an area containing 100 homes downgradient of the site where groundwater threatened to contaminate wells before an overall cleanup could eliminate the problem. Under order by EPA, several potentially responsible parties (PRPs) constructed an alternate water supply, which was completed in 1991.

In 1988, a soil gas investigation was conducted to determine whether there were health risks associated with migration of soil gas and groundwater contamination from the Site. This investigation of the potential for vapor intrusion concluded, due to geology and the MVS, that

no landfill gases were leaving the site. In July 1988, a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report was prepared for IEL, copies of which are available for viewing at the site repository files in Hartville, Ohio. The RI/FS revealed that the following conditions were present at the IEL site at the time: 1) 80-85 percent of the site was covered with various types of waste; 2) about 780,000 tons of waste had been disposed of at the site, including 1,000,000 gallons of liquid waste; 3) groundwater was contaminated with IEL-related contaminants, such as vinyl chloride, and groundwater contamination was found in some residential wells nearby; and 4) a groundwater plume of contamination extended approximately a thousand feet west of the landfill boundary along Cleveland Avenue.

In July 1989, EPA signed a ROD requiring the following actions to clean up the site: covering the entire site with a multi-layer cap; expanding the landfill gas extraction and treatment system; extracting and treating contaminated groundwater; pumping groundwater to maintain the water table at a level that is below that of the wastes in the landfill; fencing the site; placing deed restrictions on future use of the site, and continued monitoring of the site. The remedial action objectives (RAOs) of this remedy were:

1) Contain contaminated groundwater within the landfill
2) Restore ground water outside of the landfill to drinking water standards
3) Eliminate hazards posed by landfill gases.

In 1990, EPA purchased 22 parcels of land, consisting of twelve residences and two businesses. These properties, which border the site, were needed for proper installation of the landfill cap.

Based on the results of monitoring data gathered in March 1997 and September 1998, EPA proposed to modify the cleanup plans outlined in the July 1989 ROD. The data indicated that significantly fewer contaminants than expected were present in the groundwater and that the concentrations of those detected were generally lower than the data examined in the initial RI/FS. As a result, the proposed plan recommended that the pump and treat system be eliminated, instead relying on natural attenuation, and the landfill cover be redesigned. A public meeting was held on March 2, 1999, to discuss this proposed agency action. The ROD Amendment was signed on March 1, 2000, and included the following remedial components:

- Construction of a modified landfill cap in compliance with the specifications set forth in this ROD Amendment;
- Implementation of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) to reduce contaminant levels in the groundwater;
- Expansion of existing MVS to collect and treat landfill gases;
- Monitoring the cap, groundwater, and MVS to ensure the remedy is effective. The existing groundwater monitoring well network will be upgraded by installing new wells and abandoning others, as needed;
- Placing deed restrictions on the future use of the site property; and
- Installing a fence around the perimeter of the site.

EPA's remedial objectives for the landfill portion of the IEL site were to:

- Reduce migration of contaminants in waste to groundwater;
- Prevent potential future exposure to contaminants by ingestion and through dermal contact;
- Return groundwater to beneficial use wherever practicable, within a reasonable time frame, given the circumstances at the site; and
- Ensure continued protection of the community from undue risks posed by landfill gas.

B. Remedy Implementation

The remedial design for the IEL site began in July 2003, and work plans were completed in September 2003. The design called for upgrading site security by repairing damaged sections of the IEL perimeter fencing; constructing a vegetative cover by planting trees and shrubs and ridding the site of various invasive species; constructing the final groundwater monitoring network by installing new wells where necessary and abandoning wells that were no longer required for long-term monitoring; and installing additional landfill gas monitoring wells in areas of the site perimeter that did not have adequate coverage for monitoring landfill gases that could migrate laterally from the site through the subsurface.

*Vegetative Cover*

The primary objective of the plantings at the IEL site is to provide a stable and protective soil covering and to foster the development of a diverse wildlife population. In April 2004, 8,424 trees and shrubs were planted at the IEL site by Ecological Restoration, Inc. (ERI), a firm hired by the Rubber Companies. A meadow area was also seeded with wildflowers. The majority of the trees and shrubs planted at the site in 2004 are showing acceptable growth and mortality rates. In addition to the required vegetative enhancements to the IEL vegetative cover, other site enhancements recommended by the Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) were implemented. Artificial nesting structures, including brush piles, ten bluebird boxes, and two bat box pairs were also installed in the summer of 2004.

*Groundwater and Landfill Gas Monitoring*

The final groundwater monitoring network for the IEL site consists of 29 wells completely encircling the site, with the majority of the wells located along the western (downgradient) side of the landfill. A map depicting the locations of these monitoring wells is included in Attachment 2. These wells are sampled according to the schedule approved in the Remedial Design Plan for the IEL Site (SHARP, 2003) and included in this report in Attachment 3.

In accordance with the Remedial Design Plan for IEL, five new groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the site in 2004: MW-29, MW-30, MW-31, MW-16 New and MW-17 New. Along with the installation of new wells, 34 monitoring wells were abandoned because they were no longer necessary. Some of these wells had never shown contamination after years of sampling, and some were producing results that were not considered to be representative of

An extensive responsiveness summary, addressing over 250 questions gathered during the public comment period, was prepared along with the ROD Amendment.

In 2000, a group of PRPs consisting primarily of Akron-area rubber companies ("the Rubber Companies") conducted the following activities at IEL: 1) sampling contents of remaining drums at the site and inside the remaining buildings; 2) checking for presence of asbestos in the remaining buildings; 3) disposing all trash, debris, and debris-like wastes found inside the buildings and around the landfill; and 4) conducting geophysical surveys around the remaining buildings and adjacent areas to determine what underground structures were present and required further investigation. Demolition of three remaining buildings at the site, along with removal of eight underground storage tanks, was completed by June 2000.

D. Basis for Taking Remedial Action

Remedial action was necessary at the IEL site to prevent unacceptable human health risks associated with human contact with landfill wastes or the ingestion of contaminated groundwater by downgradient receptors. The RI/FS report documented that numerous liquid and solid wastes were present at the site, and groundwater sampling in the past had consistently shown VOCs present above the allowable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) in the aquifer below the IEL site.

## IV. Remedial Action

A. Remedy Selection

EPA decided to modify the 2000 ROD remedy for two principal reasons: (1) groundwater monitoring indicated that natural attenuation is cleaning up onsite ground water; and (2) the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the local community government appeared willing to accept an alternative to a containment remedy for the landfill which would permit more flexibility in future land use.

On September 27, 2002, a ROD Amendment was signed for the IEL site, which called for:

- Augmenting the existing vegetative cover with selected planting of trees and other plants at the site;
- Natural attenuation of groundwater contaminants both offsite and onsite;
- Monitoring of groundwater and landfill gas;
- Upgrading the existing monitoring well network by installing new wells, upgrading and/or abandoning other wells, as needed;
- Perimeter fencing;
- Deed Restrictions;
- Maintenance of Alternate Water Supply; and
- Additional Design Studies

This final remedy for the IEL site was selected to address all contaminated media at the site, including: contaminated soil and groundwater, landfilled wastes, and emission of landfill gases.

groundwater conditions at the site. In addition to the 34 wells approved for abandonment, SHARP located and abandoned seventeen piezometers/staff gage clusters that were installed offsite by EPA in 1994 as part of an additional IEL groundwater investigation.

The current landfill gas monitoring network is shown in Attachment 4. In the spring of 2004, SHARP installed four new landfill gas monitoring wells along the eastern boundary of the landfill where there was not existing coverage, as approved in the Remedial Design Plan for IEL.

C. System Operations/O&M

Since the RI/FS was completed in 1988, groundwater conditions at IEL have changed significantly. As many as 81 different organic compounds were detected at one time in the groundwater at IEL in the past. During groundwater sampling conducted since September 2006, 22 different organic compounds were detected, and only 3 of those compounds exceeded their Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). MCL exceedences of organic cmopuonds at IEL since 2006 occurred exclusively at two monitoring wells, both located on the landfill property. The 1989 ROD identified 12 metals were found above risk-based levels; in 2006, 3 metals were detected at or above MCLs: (arsenic, chromium, and thallium). This is a strong indication that natural attenuation processes are at work, which result in natural biodegradation of site contaminants in groundwater.

The only remaining treatment system at the IEL site is the methane venting system (MVS). It has been determined that it is no longer feasible or necessary to actively operate the MVS. The venting system has been left "open" and is currently operating as a passive venting system rather than an active one. Landfill gas monitoring has not occurred during the past 5 years and a round of data will be collected at the site in conjunction with a future groundwater monitoring event. Past landfill gas monitoring shows that current landfill gas concentrations do not present an unacceptable risk or hazard to surrounding residents.

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs associated with the IEL site remedy are primarily associated with continued groundwater monitoring, and maintenance of the property and perimeter fence. Given the low levels of landfill gases currently detected and the expected reduction in landfill gas concentrations with time, landfill gas monitoring has been greatly reduced and costs are negligible in comparison to groundwater monitoring costs.

D. Institutional Controls

Institutional Controls (ICs) are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls that help to minimize the potential to exposure to contamination and that help protect the integrity of the remedy. ICs are required to assure long-term protectiveness for any areas which do not allow for unlimited use or unlimited exposure (UU/UE).

**Decision Document:**

Cleanup goals for soil allow for and were based on commercial / industrial use (containment) and might also allow for limited residential uses. The cleanup standards for groundwater were based on eventual UU/UE both within and outside the fenceline. A partial Consent Decree was entered on April 1, 2005, which required the settling defendants ("the Rubber Company Defendants") to obtain an agreement from the site owners to implement institutional controls required by the 2002 ROD amendment. These ICs, in the form of Ohio Uniform Environmental Covenants limiting future land and water use activities on the property, were implemented in May 2009.

Table 2. IC Summary Table

| **Media, Engineered Controls, & Areas that Do Not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions.** | **IC Objective** | **Title of Institutional Control Instrument Implemented** |
|---|---|---|
| Landfill contents | Prohibit soil disturbance and maintain vegetative cover over landfill contents | Ohio Uniform Environmental Covenant instruments no, 200905050017746 and 200905050017747 were filed with the Stark County Recorder May 5, 2009. |
| Groundwater which exceeds cleanup standards | Prohibit groundwater use until cleanup standards are achieved | Ohio Uniform Environmental Covenant instruments no, 200905050017746 and 200905050017747 were filed with the Stark County Recorder May 5, 2009. |

1. Current IC Compliance

Restrictive covenants are in place as required by the 2002 ROD Amendment and the 2005 Consent Decree. IC maps have been created which depict the details of the areas where use restrictions are in place. The IC maps are included in Attachment 5. Pursuant to the 2005 Consent Decree, the Rubber Company Defendants are required to implement an EPA-approved O&M Plan, which includes requirements for maintaining land use controls. The site is currently vacant, and a security chain-link fence currently encloses the property and is maintained by the Rubber Company Defendants. The only access to the property is a pad-locked vehicle gate. No inconsistent site uses have been identified.

2. Long-Term Stewardship

Long-term protectiveness at the site requires ongoing compliance with ICs. Compliance with ICs must be assured by conducting long-term stewardship (LTS). LTS involves effective procedures to properly maintain, monitor and enforce the ICs. To assure continued IC implementation and long-term stewardship, annual inspections and IC certification are required, as well as a communication plan. The Rubber Company Defendants submitted a draft IC plan in March 2011, proposing modifications to the O&M Plan to include annual inspections and IC certification, with a plan to communicate the outcome of those procedures. This plan is currently under review by EPA.

## V. Progress Since the Last Five-Year Review

The second Five-Year Review for the IEL site concluded that the remedy was protective of human health and the environment in the short term. It also concluded that long-term protectiveness will be achieved when institutional controls are in place; and identified lack of institutional controls as the only issue from the review. Since that five-year review, institutional controls have been put in place which fulfill the requirements of the remedy selected for the Site and further articulated in the 2002 ROD Amendment. Site cleanup goals have not yet been met and LTS measures are still needed to assure compliance with ICs in the long term. The remedy is currently protective in the short-term because there are no current or potential exposures.

## VI. Five-Year Review Process

A. Administrative Components

This Five-Year Review was conducted by Stacey Yonce, Remedial Project Manager for the IEL site. This Five-Year Review consisted of a review of relevant documents (see Attachment 6) and a site inspection (See Attachments 7 and 8).

B. Community Involvement and Notification

A notice of the third Five-Year Review for IEL was placed in the Akron Beacon-Journal on October 21, 2010 (Attachment 9). The completed report will be available in the information repository and by request from EPA Region 5. Notice of completion of the Five-Year Review, with a summary of findings, will be placed in the local newspaper. Specific interviews were determined to be unnecessary for this Five-Year Review, although a meeting was held with a member of the local Township Trustees and some Township staff members. Additional outreach to the community may be appropriate as reuse of the property is explored in the future.

C. Site Inspection and Document Review

Representatives of EPA and Ohio EPA took part in a site inspection on October 13, 2010. During the site inspection, landfill gas and groundwater monitoring wells were inspected, fencing was inspected, and the progress of the growth of planted vegetation at the site was

observed. A summary of the inspection findings is presented below. No cracks or erosion were observed on the landfill cover during the inspection. A Five-Year Review inspection checklist was completed and is included in this report as Attachment 7. Photographs taken during the inspection are included in Attachment 8.

Conditions during the inspection were favorable with mild temperatures and no precipitation. Site vegetation demonstrated healthy growth, although some invasive species were present. The entire site is now covered with vegetation ranging from various grasses to trees and shrubs. Animal tracks, including deer tracks, were evident over the entire site. Birds were observed onsite.

The fencing was generally intact, although there were locations in every direction around the perimeter of the site where fencing dipped, had been breached, or was crushed by fallen trees or heavy vegetation. The gate at the entrance of the site had been dented by a vehicle, and access through the gate by a small person able to crawl under it is possible. There is evidence of trespassing on the site, but no evidence of soil disturbance by a trespasser. Trash was discovered on the site, near the perimeter fence on the western border.

The monitoring wells at the site were generally in good repair, although there were some instances in which maintenance is needed. An unlabelled landfill gas monitoring well in the central portion of the eastern side of the site was found to have loose casing. A landfill gas well in the central portion of the northern side of the site was found to be open with cracked casing. A well on the northeast side of the property had heaved. Groundwater monitoring wells 7d and 7i had casing that was rusted and open. Finally, an unidentified open pipe coming out the ground was found on the northeast side of the site (see photo in Attachment 8).

A more comprehensive and complete inspection of the monitoring wells at the site should be performed, with the appropriate follow-up maintenance. The gate and fencing should be repaired, and trash found at the Site should be removed. Vegetation at the site should be managed so that it does not interfere with the integrity of the perimeter fence.

D. Data Review

*ARAR Review*

The SDWA (40 CFR Parts 141-146) was identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) in the ROD. It was reviewed for changes that could affect protectiveness. Federal standards for the contaminants of concern have not changed since the signing of the 2002 ROD Amendment.

*Landfill Gas*

Landfill gas was last sampled at IEL in June 2005. Monitoring was conducted with the MVS

shut off. Landfill gas monitoring over time has shown the following:

- The concentrations of methane detected with the MVS off (and the landfill gas extraction wells converted to passive vents by opening them to the air) are comparable to concentrations found during recent periods when the MVS was operating.
- The concentrations of detected constituents in the landfill gas were consistently within a narrow range throughout the year-long evaluation. Concentrations generally appear to be decreasing slowly.

Based upon the results of the landfill gas sampling studies, site landfill gas conditions are likely to continue to improve over time. For this reason, additional site monitoring for landfill gases will continue to be less frequent than in the past. A round of methane gas measurement should be taken within the next year because the last samples were taken in 2005. The average methane concentration detected in 2005 was 6 parts per million by volume (ppmv). The lower explosive limit for methane is 50,000 ppmv. Monitoring for landfill gases is not included in the current monitoring schedule for the site and should be appropriately scheduled. Landfill gas should be monitored to verify that the trends demonstrated by past monitoring are continuing as predicted.

*Groundwater Data Review*

Groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the IEL site on fifteen different occasions since the 2002 ROD Amendment. The most recent sampling events occurred in: May 2006, August 2007, May 2008, March 2009, and December 2010. The data appear to show that natural attenuation is occurring at the site.

When the RI was completed at IEL in 1988, as many as 81 different volatile organic compounds were detected in the groundwater at the site. In 2010, only 13 organic compounds were detected at IEL. Groundwater contaminant concentrations from samples from all off-site wells are below SDWA MCLs. Samples from on-site wells are consistently near or below MCLs. The maximum concentrations for organic contaminants detected in IEL groundwater during the last groundwater sampling event in December 2010 were:

- 2.5 µg/L of Chlorobenzene which has an MCL of 100 µg/L;
- 2.5 µg/L of 1,1 Dichloroethene which has an MCL of 7 µg/L;
- 19 µg/L of 1,2 Dichloroethane, which has an MCL of 5 µg/L;
- 84 µg/L of cis-1,2 Dichloroethene. which has an MCL of 70 µg/L;
- 2.5 µg/L of Methylene Chloride, which has an MCL of 5 µg/L;
- 2.5 µg/L of Styrene, which has an MCL of 100 µg/L;
- 4 µg/L of Toluene, which has an MCL of 1000 µg/L;
- 0.62 µg/L of trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, which has an MCL of 100 µg/L;
- 6.1 µg/L of Vinyl chloride, which has an MCL of 2 µg/L;
- 0.6 µg/L of 2-Butanone, which has no MCL;
- 17 µg/L of Chloroethane, which has no MCL;
- 0.39 µg/L of Cyclohexane, which has no MCL;
- 40 µg/L of 1,1 Dichloroethane, which has no MCL

Only three of the compounds detected at IEL during monitoring since 2006 (vinyl chloride, 1,2 dicholoroethane and cis-1,2 dichloroethene) have exceeded their respective safe drinking water (MCL) standards. In addition, these three contaminants currently exceed their MCLs in only two of the 30 monitoring wells at the site: MW-21s and MW-29. These two wells are located along the western boundary of the site, in the direction of groundwater migration.

MW-29 has consistently demonstrated the highest levels for groundwater contaminants since its installation at the IEL site, indicating that it is probably located closer to a source of groundwater contamination than other downgradient site wells. Since 2006, vinyl chloride results in MW-29 range from 6.1 to 8.3 µg/L; and 1,2-dichloroethane results range from 12 to 24 µg/L. Also, MW-29 is the only monitoring well at IEL with results above the MCL for cis-1,2 dichloroethene: 94 µg/L in 2006, 81 µg/L in 2007, and 84 µg/L in 2010.

MW-21s showed detections of vinyl chloride and 1,2 dichloroethane since 2006. Vinyl chloride results at MW-21s during that time range from non-detect to 3.5 µg/L. Results for 1,2-dichloroethane at MW-21s range from non-detect to 6.1 µg /L. Cis-1,2 dichloroethene has not been detected since 2006 in MW-21s.

Table 3. Summary of MCL Exceedances at the Site

| Contaminant | MCL (µg /L) | Detected value (µg /L) | Well | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2 - Dichloroethane | 5 | 6.1 | MW-21s | 2006 |
| | | 24 | MW-29 | 2006 |
| | | 5.9 | MW-21s | 2007 |
| | | 20 | MW-29 | 2007 |
| | | 5.4 | MW-21s | 2008 |
| | | 14 | MW-29 (pump) | 2008 |
| | | 12 | MW-29 (passive) | 2008 |
| | | 18 | MW-29 | 2009 |
| | | 19 | MW-29 | 2010 |
| Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 70 | 94 | MW-29 | 2006 |
| | | 81 | MW-29 | 2007 |
| | | 84 | MW-29 | 2010 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2 | 3.5 | MW-21s | 2006 |
| | | 8.3 | MW-29 | 2006 |
| | | 2 | MW-21s | 2007 |
| | | 7.1 | MW-29 | 2007 |
| | | 2.6 | MW-21s | 2008 |
| | | 6.5 | MW-29 (pump) | 2008 |
| | | 6.5 | MW-29 (passive) | 2008 |
| | | 7.7 | MW-29 | 2009 |
| | | 6.1 | MW-29 | 2010 |

Although vinyl chloride, 1,2 dichloroethane, and cis-1,2 dichloroethene have been detected above their respective MCLs in monitoring wells MW-21s and MW-29, these compounds have

not been detected above their MCLs in downgradient offsite wells. This indicates that the VOC contamination is not migrating off of the IEL site at concentrations that exceed the detection levels. The data also show that levels of contaminants in these wells are generally decreasing.

## VII. Technical Assessment

The following conclusions support the determination that the remedy at the IEL site is protective of human health and the environment in the short term.

### *Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?*

Yes.

The remedy at IEL is functioning as intended. The landfill vegetative cover is intact with healthy vegetative growth and effectively prevents exposure to landfill wastes. Groundwater has been sampled routinely since the 2002 ROD Amendment, and results demonstrate that the number of groundwater contaminants detected is decreasing, and the concentrations of detected groundwater contaminants are decreasing. Past monitoring of landfill gases has demonstrated that methane concentrations in landfill gas are decreasing. A perimeter fence is preventing access to the IEL site and there is no indication that the site is being used in a manner that would result in an unacceptable exposure to site contaminants. The fence is, however, in need of repair so that it effectively continues to serve as a barrier to inappropriate site use. Institutional controls required by the ROD, which restrict excavation at the site, prevent the installation of any groundwater wells on the IEL property, and prevent residential use of the IEL property, have been placed on the deed to the property. No indicators of potential remedy failure were noted during the review.

### *Question B: Are the assumptions used at the time of remedy selection still valid?*

Yes.

This Five-Year Review identified no changes in the Federal or State standards which were considered in the remedy selection process. Therefore, all relevant assumptions are still valid. No new contaminants, sources, or routes of exposure were identified as part of this Five-Year Review. The decrease in contaminant levels in groundwater at the IEL site is matching expectations and no unacceptable concentrations of groundwater contaminants are migrating off of the IEL site. There have been no changes in site conditions that affect exposure pathways. Toxicity and other factors for contaminants of concern have not changed. Changes in risk assessment methodologies since the time of the 2002 ROD Amendment do not call into question the protectiveness of the remedy. Access to the site is currently restricted by physical controls, and any future use of the property must be in compliance with the ROD.

***Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?***

No.

No additional information has been identified that would call into question the protectiveness of the remedy. There has been discussion about potential use of the property in the future. Informal discussions about potential future land use yielded the following ideas: use by a private model airplane flying club, use of property adjacent to the landfill for a fast food restaurant, and use by the public as a walking path around a wildlife area. Any future use of the property must comply with the requirements of the ROD.

*Technical Assessment Summary*

Site security is maintained through the use of perimeter fencing. Some sections of the fencing need maintenance or repair, but there is no indication that the damage has resulted in an unacceptable risk to site trespassers. Maintenance of the site property grounds are needed to address the debris which litters the site.

The primary objective of vegetative plantings is to provide a stable and protective soil covering at the IEL site. These activities also serve to foster the development of a diverse wildlife population. The conditions of all of the plantings have been monitored regularly. So far the majority of the trees and shrubs planted at the site are showing very healthy growth. In fact, growth of vegetation at the site should be monitored periodically at the perimeter of the site to ensure that vegetation does not impact the integrity of the perimeter fence. Vegetation near monitoring wells should also be monitored to make sure it does not inhibit access to monitoring points.

Groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the IEL site on fifteen different occasions since the ROD Amendment was signed in September 2002. Groundwater monitoring data continue to show decreased incidents and magnitude of MCL exceedences. These results indicate that monitored natural attenuation is occurring at the IEL site and that VOC cleanup goals will eventually be achieved for the three remaining compounds above MCLs. Several of the monitoring wells are in need of maintenance to assure their utility as future monitoring points. It is now appropriate to conduct landfill gas monitoring to verify landfill gas generation is still decreasing as expected. An appropriate schedule for continued landfill gas monitoring should be developed.

## VIII. Issues

Table 4: Issues

| Issue | Affects Current Protectiveness (Y/N) | Affects Future Protectiveness (Y/N) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Perimeter fence and certain monitoring wells are in need of repair. | N | Y |
| 2. There is no provision for long-term stewardship of ICs. | N | Y |

## IX. Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

Table 5: Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

| Issue | Recommen-dations and Follow-up Actions | Party Respon-sible | Over-sight Agency | Mile-stone Date | Affects Protectiveness (Y/N) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Current | Future |
| 1. Perimeter fence and certain monitoring wells are in need of repair. | Perform maintenance to fence and monitoring wells. | PRPs | EPA | 10/31 /2011 | N | Y |
| 2. There is no provision for long-term stewardship of ICs. | Modify O&M plan to include long-term stewardship of ICs . | PRPs | EPA | 10/31 /11 | N | Y |

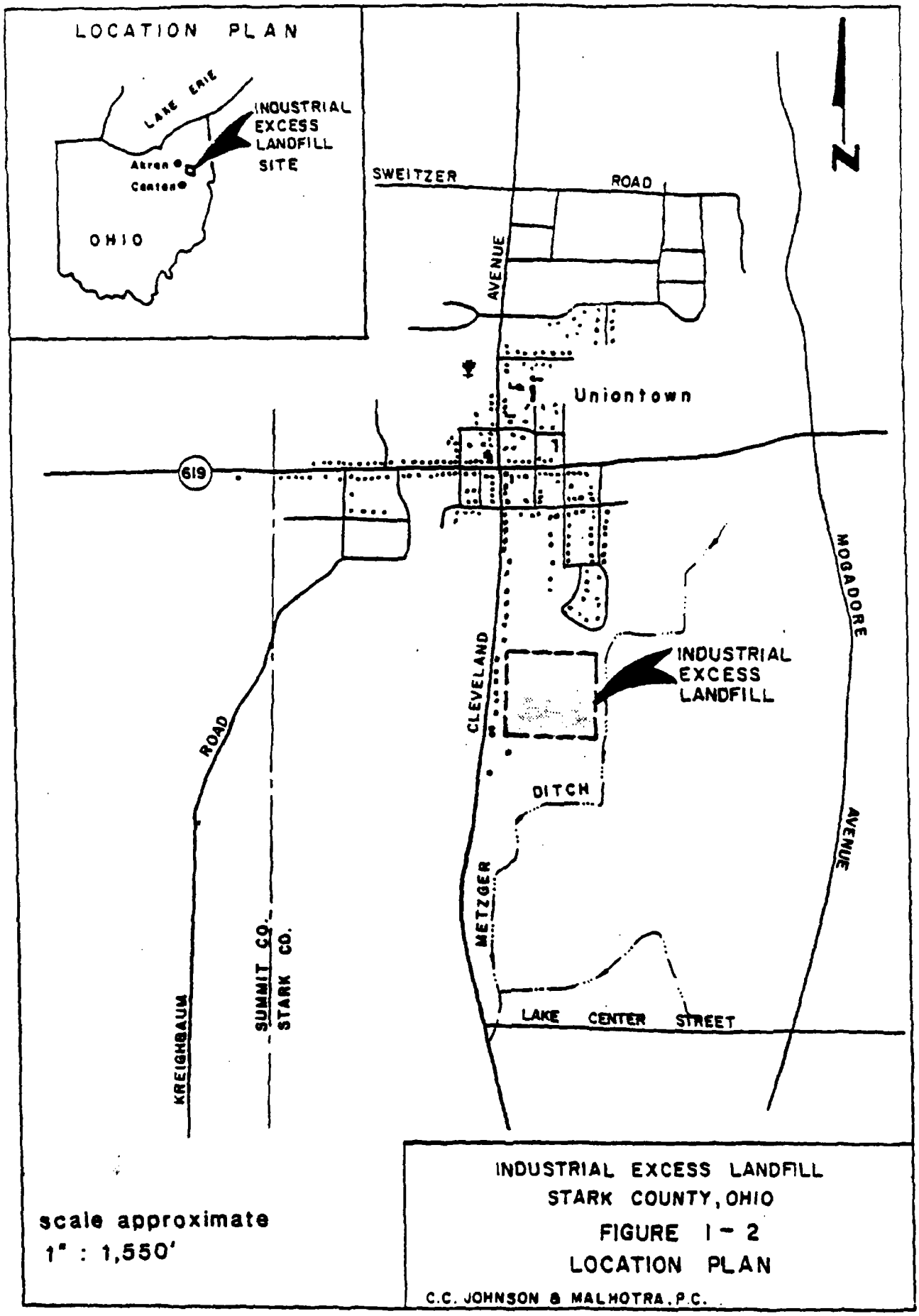
## X. Protectiveness Statement(s)

The Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) remedial action is protective in the short term. The remedy is functioning as intended, ICs are in place, and there are no current unacceptable human or ecological exposures to hazardous substances from the site. Long-term protectiveness will be achieved when proper maintenance of the perimeter fencing and monitoring wells is conducted; the cleanup goals for the contaminated groundwater have been reached; and stewardship measures are put in place for the implemented institutional controls.

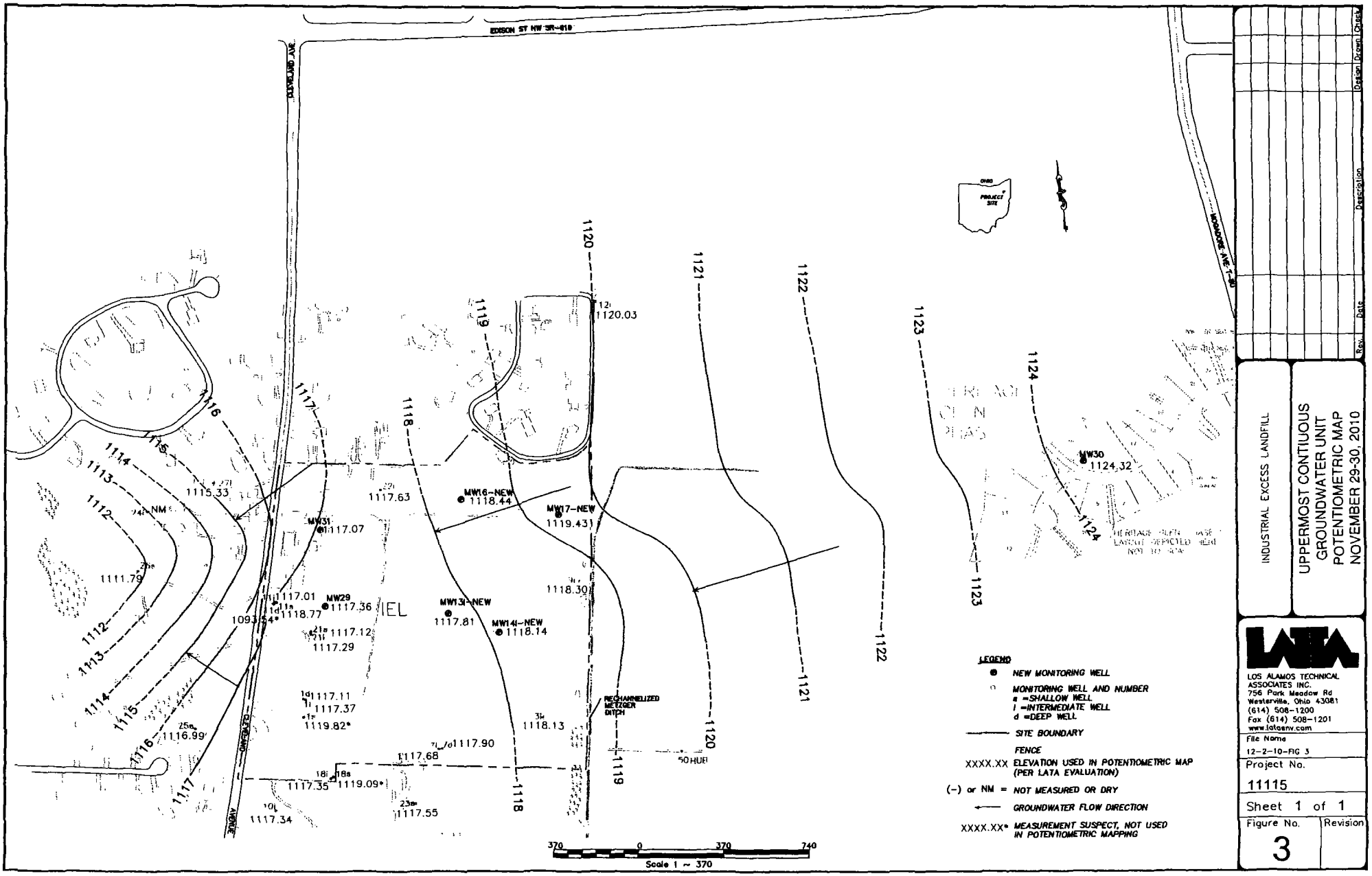
## XI. Next Review

The next Five-Year Review for the IEL site is required five years from the date of this review.

Attachment 1: Site Location Map


LOCATION PLAN
LAKE ERIE
INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL SITE
Akron
Canton
OHIO
N
SWEITZER
ROAD
AVENUE
Uniontown
619
MOGADORE
CLEVELAND
INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL
ROAD
DITCH
METZGER
AVENUE
SUMMIT CO.
STARK CO.
KREIGHBAUM
LAKE CENTER STREET
scale approximate
1" : 1,550'
INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL
STARK COUNTY, OHIO
FIGURE 1 - 2
LOCATION PLAN
C.C. JOHNSON & MALHOTRA, P.C.

Attachment 2: Map of IEL Groundwater Monitoring Wells




Rev. | Date | Description | Design | Drawn | Chkd

INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL

# UPPERMOST CONTIUOUS GROUNDWATER UNIT POTENTIOMETRIC MAP NOVEMBER 29-30, 2010


LOS ALAMOS TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES INC.
756 Park Meadow Rd
Westerville, Ohio 43081
(614) 508-1200
Fax (614) 508-1201
www.lataenv.com


File Name
12-2-10-FIG 3

Project No.
11115

Sheet 1 of 1

Figure No.
3

Revision

Attachment 3: Schedule for Groundwater Sampling

# 30-year IEL Sampling Event Matrix

*(Table 10 of RDP, 9/22/2003)*

Notes: Seven monitoring events conducted prior to August 2000. Remedy "in-place" since 1980

Regular monitoring using modern techniques conducted beginning in August 2000; I.e. year one through year three has already been completed under an agreement with the Township under the supervision of USEPA and OhioEPA.

Assume new monitoring wells installed before August 2004 event

| Monitoring Year | Years Post ROD | Event # | Date | Monitoring Well Tiers to be Sampled | Analytical Parameters | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year One | | 1 | August-2000 | All Tiers | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l, RAD | Supplement the historic database; charaterize seasonal variation; monitor natural attenuation processes and chemical constituents on-site, monitor for potential off-site impacts via sentinel wells; put RAD issue to bed. |
| | | 2 | November-2000 | All Tiers; Tier A1** only for RAD | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l, RAD | |
| | | 3 | February-2001 | Tier S, B, OW; Tier A1 only for RAD | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l, RAD | |
| | | 4 | May-2001 | Tier S, B, OW; Tier A1 only for RAD | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l, RAD | |
| Year Two | | 5 | August-2001 | Tier S, B, OW; | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l | Monitor that no off-site migration of landfill constituents is occurring; monitor on-site conditions |
| | | 6 | May-2002 | Tier S, B, OW | VOCs, Metals, Nat'l | |
| | | 7 | July-2002 | All Tiers | VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Nat'l | All Tiers/Parameters to complete characterization |
| Year Three | | 8 | November-2002 | Tier S, B | VOCs, Metals | Monitor that no off-site migration of landfill constituents is occurring. Snapshot of on-site conditions |
| | | 9 | March-2003 | Tier S, B, OW | VOCs | |
| | | 10 | July-2003 | All Tiers | VOCs, Nat'l | All Tiers to supplement database and confirm nat'l |
| | | | | **REMEDIAL ACTION APPROVED** | | |
| ***2003 Year Four*** | 0 | 11 | November-2003 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| | | 12 | February-2004 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| | | 13 | May-2004 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| | | 14 | August-2004 | All Wells | VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Nat'l | |
| Year Five | 1 | 15 | February-2005 | Sentinel, On-Site | VOCs | Number of sampled wells reduced as long as results warrant. |
| | | 16 | August-2005 | Sentinel, On-Site | VOCs | |
| Year Six | 2 | 17 | November-2005 | Sentinel, On-Site | VOCs | |
| | | 18 | May-2006 | All Tiers | VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Nat'l | |
| Year Six | | | September-2006 | **CERCLA 5-YEAR REVIEW** | | Previous 5-year Review in 2001 |
| Year Seven | 3 | 19 | August-2007 | All Tiers | VOCs | Planned Annual Sampling of all wells for all parameters unless superseded by agreement |
| Year Eight | 4 | 20 | May-2008 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| Year Nine | 5 | 21 | February-2009 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| Year Ten | 6 | 22 | November-2010 | All Tiers | VOCs | |
| Year Eleven | 7 | 23 | May-2011 | All Tiers | VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Nat'l | |
| Year Eleven | | | September-2011 | **CERCLA 5-YEAR REVIEW** | | Previous 5-year Review in 2006 |
| Years 12-33 | 30 | 24-34 | 2012-2033 | All Tiers | VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Nat'l | Biannual sampling of all wells/paramters unless superseded by agreement. |

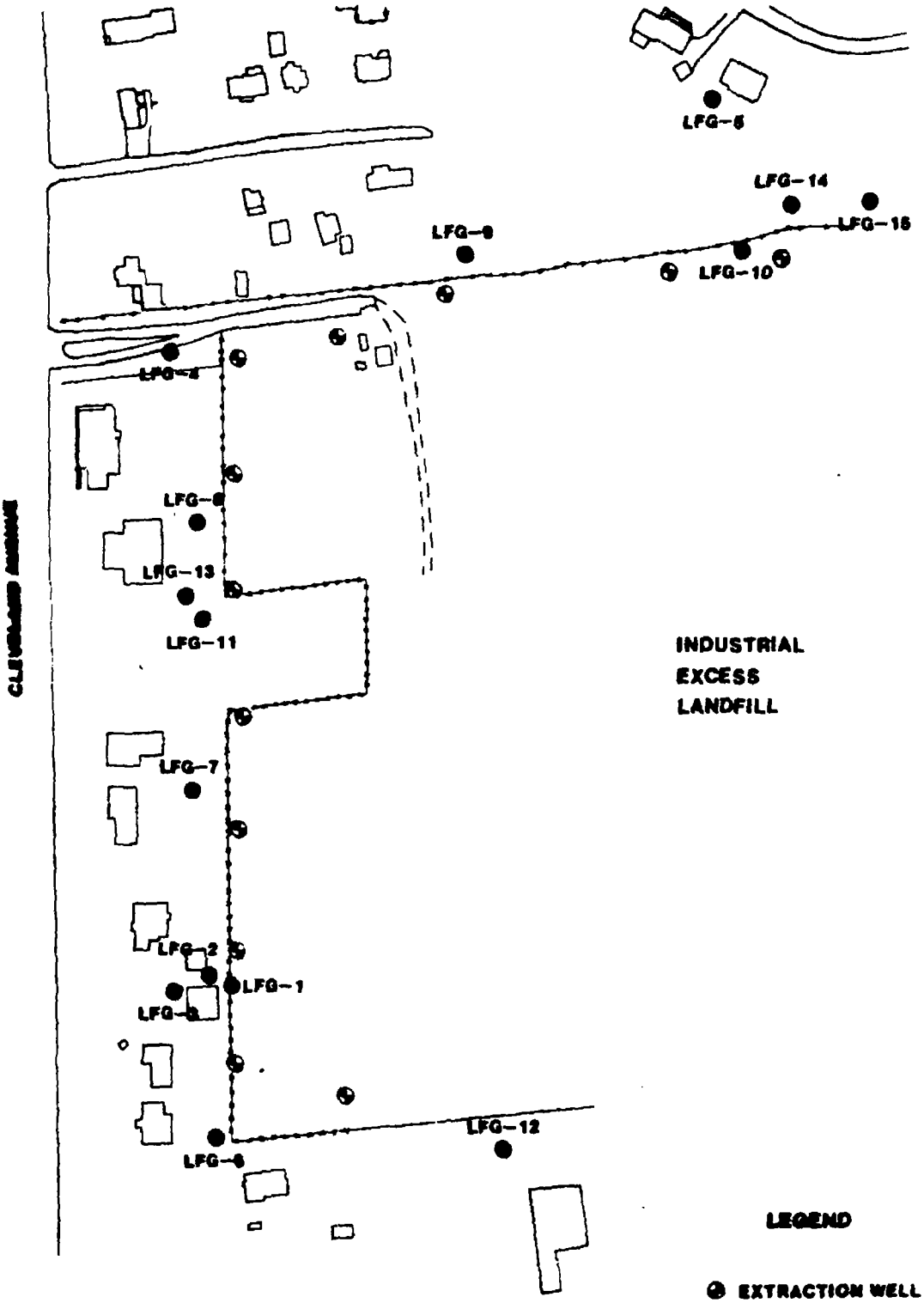
***24*** *Total Number of Events, post-ROD*

***34*** ***Total Number of Events, post August 2000***

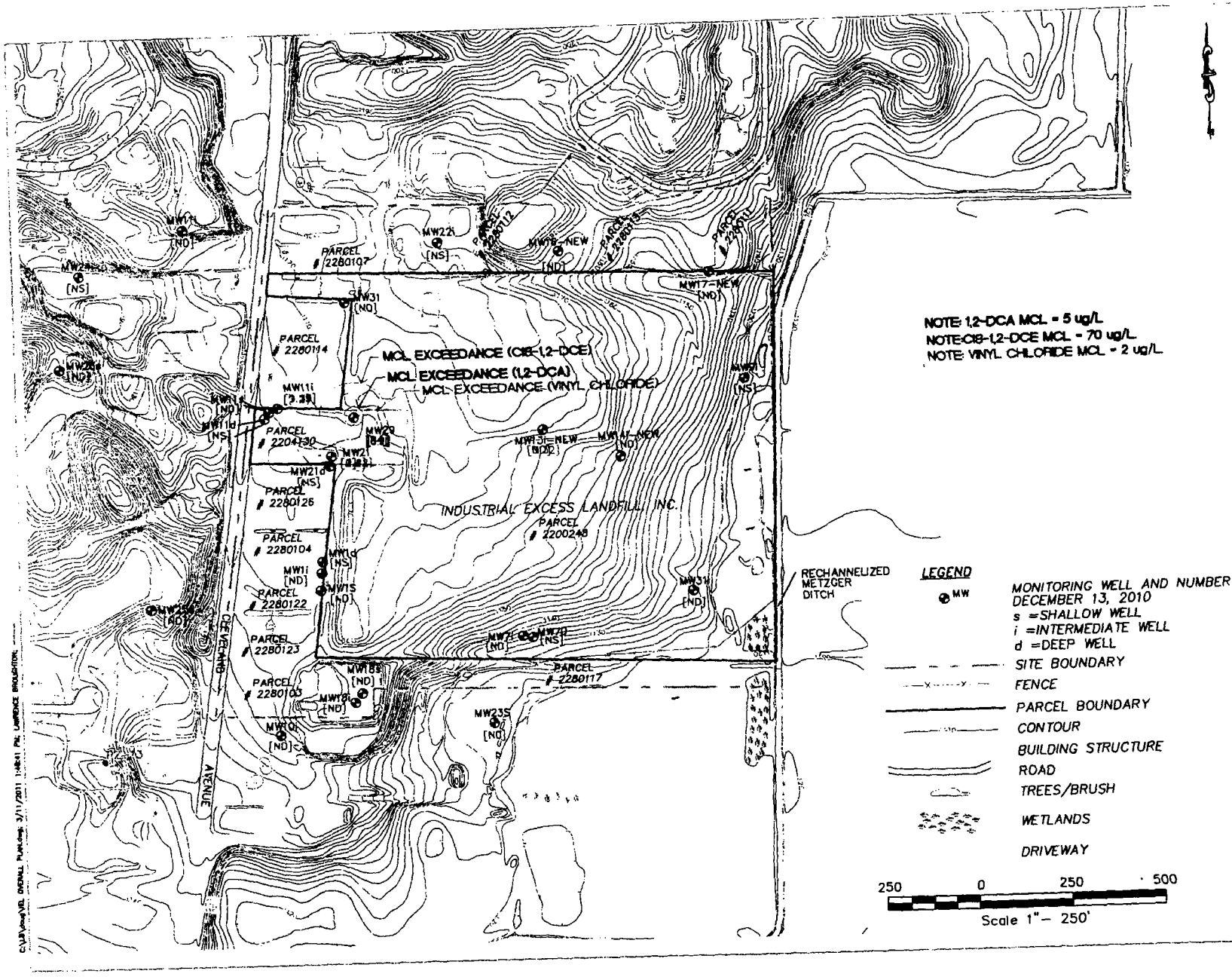
Attachment 4: Map of IEL Landfill Gas Monitoring Wells

EXHIBIT 2-8

LFG WELL LOCATIONS



Attachment 5: Institutional Controls Map




EARTHCON

PREMIER PANTHEON

# INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL

ATTACHMENT C-5
MARCH 10, 2011

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DRAWN | LGB | 03/08/2011 |
| CHECKED | DS | 03/08/2011 |
| APPROVED | DS | 03/08/2011 |
| PROJECT NUMBER | 311001.00 | |
| FIGURE NUMBER | | |

Attachment 6: List of Documents Reviewd

Document Review

Final Remedial Investigation Report for Industrial Excess Landfill, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by EPA, July 1988.

Final Feasibility Study for Industrial Excess Landfill, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by EPA, December 1988.

Record of Decision Amendment - Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund Site - Uniontown, Stark County, Ohio, prepared and signed by EPA on March 1, 2000.

Record of Decision Amendment - Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund Site - Uniontown, Stark County, Ohio - prepared and signed by EPA on September 27, 2002.

Report: Five Year Review - Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund Site - Stark County, Ohio - OHD000377911, prepared and signed by EPA Region 5 on September 25, 2006.

Report on the Landfill Gas Monitoring at the Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) Superfund Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates. Inc. July 2005.

Remedial Design Plan for the Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) Site, submitted by The Responding Companies, September 22, 2003

Summary Report on the May 2006 GW Sampling Event at the Industrial Excess Landfill Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates, Inc., August 2006.

Summary Report on the August 2007 GW Sampling Event at the Industrial Excess Landfill Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates, Inc., June 2008.

Summary Report on the May 2008 GW Sampling Event at the Industrial Excess Landfill Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates, Inc., July 2008.

Summary Report on the March 2009 GW Sampling Event at the Industrial Excess Landfill Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates, Inc., June 2009.

Summary Report on the December 2010 GW Sampling Event at the Industrial Excess Landfill Site, Uniontown, Ohio, prepared by Sharp and Associates, Inc., February 2011.

Attachment 7: Five-Year Review Inspection Checklist

# Appendix D
# Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist

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# Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist

## Purpose of the Checklist

The site inspection checklist provides a useful method for collecting important information during the site inspection portion of the five-year review. The checklist serves as a reminder of what information should to be gathered and provides the means of checking off information obtained and reviewed, or information not available or applicable. The checklist is divided into sections as follows:

I. Site Information
II. Interviews
III. On-site Documents & Records Verified
IV. O&M Costs
V. Access and Institutional Controls
VI. General Site Conditions
VII. Landfill Covers
VIII. Vertical Barrier Walls
IX. Groundwater/Surface Water Remedies
X. Other Remedies
XI. Overall Observations

Some data and information identified in the checklist may or may not be available at the site depending on how the site is managed. Sampling results, costs, and maintenance reports may be kept on site or may be kept in the offices of the contractor or at State offices. In cases where the information is not kept at the site, the item should not be checked as "not applicable," but rather it should be obtained from the office or agency where it is maintained. If this is known in advance, it may be possible to obtain the information before the site inspection.

This checklist was developed by EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). It focuses on the two most common types of remedies that are subject to five-year reviews: landfill covers, and groundwater pump and treat remedies. Sections of the checklist are also provided for some other remedies. The sections on general site conditions would be applicable to a wider variety of remedies. The checklist should be modified to suit your needs when inspecting other types of remedies, as appropriate.

The checklist may be completed and attached to the Five-Year Review report to document site status. Please note that the checklist is not meant to be completely definitive or restrictive; additional information may be supplemented if the reviewer deems necessary. Also note that actual site conditions should be documented with photographs whenever possible.

## Using the Checklist for Types of Remedies

The checklist has sections designed to capture information concerning the main types of remedies which are found at sites requiring five-year reviews. These remedies are landfill covers (Section VII of the checklist) and groundwater and surface water remedies (Section IX of the checklist). The primary elements and appurtenances for these remedies are listed in sections which can be checked off as the facility is inspected. The opportunity is also provided to note site conditions, write comments on the facilities, and attach any additional pertinent information. If a site includes remedies beyond these, such as soil vapor extraction or soil landfarming, the information should be gathered in a similar manner and attached to the checklist.

## Considering Operation and Maintenance Costs

Unexpectedly widely varying or unexpectedly high O&M costs may be early indicators of remedy problems. For this reason, it is important to obtain a record of the original O&M cost estimate and of annual O&M costs during the years for which costs incurred are available. Section IV of the checklist provides a place for documenting annual costs and for commenting on unanticipated or unusually high O&M costs. A more detailed categorization of costs may be attached to the checklist if available. Examples of categories of O&M costs are listed below.

Operating Labor - This includes all wages, salaries, training, overhead, and fringe benefits associated with the labor needed for operation of the facilities and equipment associated with the remedial actions.

Maintenance Equipment and Materials - This includes the costs for equipment, parts, and other materials required to perform routine maintenance of facilities and equipment associated with a remedial action.

Maintenance Labor - This includes the costs for labor required to perform routine maintenance of facilities and for equipment associated with a remedial action.

Auxiliary Materials and Energy - This includes items such as chemicals and utilities which can include electricity, telephone, natural gas, water, and fuel. Auxiliary materials include other expendable materials such as chemicals used during plant operations.

Purchased Services - This includes items such as sampling costs, laboratory fees, and other professional services for which the need can be predicted.

Administrative Costs - This includes all costs associated with administration of O&M not included under other categories, such as labor overhead.

Insurance, Taxes and Licenses - This includes items such as liability and sudden and accidental insurance, real estate taxes on purchased land or right-of-way, licensing fees for certain technologies, and permit renewal and reporting costs.

Other Costs - This includes all other items which do not fit into any of the above categories.

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Please note that "O&M" is referred to throughout this checklist. At sites where Long-Term Response Actions are in progress, O&M activities may be referred to as "system operations" since these sites are not considered to be in the O&M phase while being remediated under the Superfund program.

## Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist (Template)

(Working document for site inspection. Information may be completed by hand and attached to the Five-Year Review report as supporting documentation of site status. "N/A" refers to "not applicable.")

| I. SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **Site name:** Industrial Excess Landfill (IEL) | **Date of inspection:** 10/13/10 |
| **Location and Region:** Uniontown, OH | **EPA ID:** OHD000377911 |
| **Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review:** U.S. EPA Region 5 | **Weather/temperature:** 64°F, Sunny |

**Remedy Includes:** (Check all that apply)

- ✓ Landfill cover/containment
- ✓ Access controls
- ✓ Institutional controls
- Groundwater pump and treatment
- Surface water collection and treatment
- Other _____

- ✓ Monitored natural attenuation
- Groundwater containment
- Vertical barrier walls

**Attachments:** Inspection team roster attached Site map attached

**II. INTERVIEWS** (Check all that apply)

1. **O&M site manager** _____ _____ _____
   Name Title Date
   Interviewed at site at office by phone Phone no. _____
   Problems, suggestions; Report attached _____

2. **O&M staff** _____ _____ _____
   Name Title Date
   Interviewed at site at office by phone Phone no. _____
   Problems, suggestions; Report attached _____

3. **Local regulatory authorities and response agencies** (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fill in all that apply.

Agency Uniontown Fire Dept
Contact Tom Wiles, Chief — Name | Title | 10/13/10 (Site visit) Date | 330-699-3239 Phone no.
Problems; suggestions; Report attached

Agency Lake Township Zoning
Contact Steve Lacey — Name | Title | 10/13/10 (Site visit) Date | Phone no.
Problems; suggestions; Report attached

Agency Lake Township
Contact Gavin Stall — Name | Trustee Title | Date | Phone no.
Problems; suggestions; Report attached

Agency
Contact — Name | Title | Date | Phone no.
Problems; suggestions; Report attached

4. **Other interviews** (optional) Report attached.

## III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)

1. **O&M Documents**
   - O&M manual — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - As-built drawings — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - Maintenance logs — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

2. **Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan** — (Readily available) — Up to date — N/A
   - Contingency plan/emergency response plan — Readily available — Up to date — N/A

   Remarks Some questions were raised by Lake Township firefighters about hazardous materials

3. **O&M and OSHA Training Records** — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

4. **Permits and Service Agreements**
   - Air discharge permit — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - Effluent discharge — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - Waste disposal, POTW — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - Other permits _____ — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

5. **Gas Generation Records** — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

6. **Settlement Monument Records** — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

7. **Groundwater Monitoring Records** — (Readily available) — Up to date — N/A

   Remarks

8. **Leachate Extraction Records** — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

9. **Discharge Compliance Records**
   - Air — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)
   - Water (effluent) — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

   Remarks

10. **Daily Access/Security Logs** — Readily available — Up to date — (N/A)

    Remarks

## IV. O&M COSTS

1. **O&M Organization**

State in-house — Contractor for State
PRP in-house — Contractor for PRP
Federal Facility in-house — Contractor for Federal Facility
Other _____

2. **O&M Cost Records**

~~Readily available~~ ~~Up to date~~
Funding mechanism/agreement in place
~~Original O&M cost~~ estimate _____ Breakdown attached

Total annual cost by year for review period if available

From _____ To _____ _____ Breakdown attached
Date Date Total cost
From _____ To _____ _____ Breakdown attached
Date Date Total cost
From _____ To _____ _____ Breakdown attached
Date Date Total cost
From _____ To _____ _____ Breakdown attached
Date Date Total cost
From _____ To _____ _____ Breakdown attached
Date Date Total cost

3. **Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Review Period**

Describe costs and reasons: None

## V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS Applicable N/A

### A. Fencing

1. **Fencing damaged** Location shown on site map Gates secured N/A
Remarks Gate dented + allows access. Trees have come down on fencing periodically around perimeter. Fencing dips, is breached/crushed.

### B. Other Access Restrictions

1. **Signs and other security measures** Location shown on site map N/A
Remarks _____

**C. Institutional Controls (ICs)**

1. **Implementation and enforcement**

Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented — Yes (No) N/A
Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced — Yes (No) N/A

Type of monitoring (*e.g.*, self-reporting, drive by) None, ~~per~~ that is regular
Frequency during monitoring + maintenance
Responsible party/agency _____
Contact _____ (Name) _____ (Title) _____ (Date) _____ (Phone no.)

Reporting is up-to-date — Yes No N/A
Reports are verified by the lead agency — Yes No N/A

Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met — Yes No N/A
Violations have been reported — Yes No N/A
Other problems or suggestions: Report attached

2. **Adequacy** (ICs are adequate) ICs are inadequate N/A
Remarks _____

**D. General**

1. **Vandalism/trespassing** Location shown on site map No vandalism evident
Remarks Found beer can + hose on EPA property North of the center of the site. found breaches in site perimeter fence.

found lots of trash on W side of property, near Cleveland Av

2. **Land use changes on site** (N/A)
Remarks _____

3. **Land use changes off site** (N/A)
Remarks _____

**VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS**

**A. Roads** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Roads damaged** Location shown on site map Roads adequate N/A
Remarks _____

**B. Other Site Conditions**

Remarks_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

**VII. LANDFILL COVERS** Applicable N/A

**A. Landfill Surface**

1. **Settlement** (Low spots) Location shown on site map Settlement not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

2. **Cracks** Location shown on site map Cracking not evident
   Lengths_____ Widths_____ Depths_____
   Remarks_____

3. **Erosion** Location shown on site map Erosion not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

4. **Holes** Location shown on site map Holes not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

5. **Vegetative Cover** Grass Cover properly established ~~No signs of stress~~
   Trees/Shrubs (indicate size and locations on a diagram)
   Remarks_____

6. **Alternative Cover (armored rock, concrete, etc.)** N/A
   Remarks_____

7. **Bulges** Location shown on site map Bulges not evident
   Areal extent_____ Height_____
   Remarks_____

8. **Wet Areas/Water Damage** — Wet areas/water ~~damage~~ not evident
   - Wet areas — ~~Location~~ shown on site map — Areal extent_____
   - Ponding — Location shown on site map — Areal extent_____
   - Seeps — Location shown on site map — Areal extent_____
   - Soft subgrade — Location shown on site map — Areal extent_____

   Remarks_____

9. **Slope Instability** — Slides — Location shown on site map — No evidence of slope instability
   Areal extent_____
   Remarks_____

**B. Benches** — Applicable — N/A

(Horizontally constructed mounds of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope in order to slow down the velocity of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined channel.)

1. **Flows Bypass Bench** — Location shown on site map — N/A or okay
   Remarks_____

2. **Bench Breached** — Location shown on site map — N/A or okay
   Remarks_____

3. **Bench Overtopped** — Location shown on site map — N/A or okay
   Remarks_____

**C. Letdown Channels** — Applicable — N/A

(Channel lined with erosion control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side slope of the cover and will allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill cover without creating erosion gullies.)

1. **Settlement** — Location shown on site map — No evidence of settlement
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

2. **Material Degradation** — Location shown on site map — No evidence of degradation
   Material type_____ Areal extent_____
   Remarks_____

3. **Erosion** — Location shown on site map — No evidence of erosion
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

4. **Undercutting** Location shown on site map No evidence of undercutting
Areal extent _____ Depth _____
Remarks _____

5. **Obstructions** Type _____ No obstructions
Location shown on site map Areal extent _____
Size _____
Remarks _____

6. **Excessive Vegetative Growth** Type _____
No evidence of excessive growth
Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow
Location shown on site map Areal extent _____
Remarks Vegetation is impacting perimeter fence.

**D. Cover Penetrations** Applicable N/A

1. **Gas Vents** Active Passive
Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition
Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance
N/A
Remarks _____

2. **Gas Monitoring Probes**
Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition
Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A
Remarks Unlabeled gas MW on central eastern portion of site has loose casing

3. **Monitoring Wells** (within surface area of landfill)
Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition
Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A
Remarks There are open pipes sticking out of the ground on NE sides of Site (see photograph). Wells 7d, 7i casing rusted open. dead W

4. **Leachate Extraction Wells**
Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition
Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance N/A
Remarks _____

5. **Settlement Monuments** Located Routinely surveyed N/A
Remarks _____

**E. Gas Collection and Treatment** (Applicable) N/A

1. **Gas Treatment Facilities**
   Flaring Thermal destruction Collection for reuse
   Good condition Needs Maintenance
   Remarks Needs to be removed. Extraction well along N side, ½ way to back of property, is open + casing is cracked. well on NE side has heaved.

2. **Gas Collection Wells, Manifolds ~~and Piping~~**
   Good condition (Needs Maintenance)
   Remarks Extraction well along N side, ½ back, is open + casing is cracked. well on NE side has heaved.

3. **Gas Monitoring Facilities** (*e.g.*, gas monitoring of adjacent homes or buildings)
   Good condition Needs Maintenance (N/A)
   Remarks_____

**F. Cover Drainage Layer** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Outlet Pipes Inspected** Functioning N/A
   Remarks_____

2. **Outlet Rock Inspected** Functioning N/A
   Remarks_____

**G. Detention/Sedimentation Ponds** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Siltation** Areal extent_____ Depth_____ N/A
   Siltation not evident
   Remarks_____

2. **Erosion** Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Erosion not evident
   Remarks_____

3. **Outlet Works** Functioning N/A
   Remarks_____

4. **Dam** Functioning N/A
   Remarks_____

**H. Retaining Walls** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Deformations** Location shown on site map Deformation not evident
   Horizontal displacement_____ Vertical displacement_____
   Rotational displacement_____
   Remarks_____

2. **Degradation** Location shown on site map Degradation not evident
   Remarks_____

**I. Perimeter Ditches/Off-Site Discharge** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Siltation** Location shown on site map Siltation not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

2. **Vegetative Growth** Location shown on site map N/A
   Vegetation does not impede flow
   Areal extent_____ Type_____
   Remarks_____

3. **Erosion** Location shown on site map Erosion not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

4. **Discharge Structure** Functioning N/A
   Remarks_____

**VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Settlement** Location shown on site map Settlement not evident
   Areal extent_____ Depth_____
   Remarks_____

2. **Performance Monitoring** Type of monitoring_____
   Performance not monitored
   Frequency_____ Evidence of breaching
   Head differential_____
   Remarks_____

**IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES** Applicable (N/A)

**A. Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines** Applicable N/A

1. **Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical**
   Good condition All required wells properly operating Needs Maintenance N/A
   Remarks_____

2. **Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances**
   Good condition Needs Maintenance
   Remarks_____

3. **Spare Parts and Equipment**
   Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided
   Remarks_____

**B. Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines** Applicable (N/A)

1. **Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical**
   Good condition Needs Maintenance
   Remarks_____

2. **Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances**
   Good condition Needs Maintenance
   Remarks_____

3. **Spare Parts and Equipment**
   Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided
   Remarks_____

**C. Treatment System** Applicable N/A

1. **Treatment Train** (Check components that apply)
   - Metals removal — Oil/water separation — Bioremediation
   - Air stripping — Carbon adsorbers
   - Filters _____
   - Additive (*e.g.*, chelation agent, flocculent) _____
   - Others _____
   - Good condition — Needs Maintenance
   - Sampling ports properly marked and functional
   - Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date
   - Equipment properly identified
   - Quantity of groundwater treated annually _____
   - Quantity of surface water treated annually _____

   Remarks _____

2. **Electrical Enclosures and Panels** (properly rated and functional)
   N/A — Good condition — Needs Maintenance

   Remarks _____

3. **Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels**
   N/A — Good condition — Proper secondary containment — Needs Maintenance

   Remarks _____

4. **Discharge Structure and Appurtenances**
   N/A — Good condition — Needs Maintenance

   Remarks _____

5. **Treatment Building(s)**
   N/A — Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) — Needs repair
   Chemicals and equipment properly stored

   Remarks _____

6. **Monitoring Wells** (pump and treatment remedy)
   Properly secured/locked — Functioning — Routinely sampled — Good condition
   All required wells located — Needs Maintenance — N/A

   Remarks _____

**D. Monitoring Data**

1. Monitoring Data
   Is routinely submitted on time — Is of acceptable quality

2. Monitoring data suggests:
   Groundwater plume is effectively contained — Contaminant concentrations are declining

**D. Monitored Natural Attenuation**

1. **Monitoring Wells** (natural attenuation remedy)
   Properly secured/locked  Functioning  ~~Routinely sampled~~  Good condition
   All required wells located  Needs Maintenance  N/A
   Remarks Well 7a, 7i casing is rusted open

## X. OTHER REMEDIES

If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.

## XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS

**A. Implementation of the Remedy**

Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).

**B. Adequacy of O&M**

Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

**C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems**

Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.

**D. Opportunities for Optimization**

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.

Attachment 8: Five-Year Review Inspection Photographs

1. Open pipe at northeast portion of IEL site.

2. Breach of fence at site perimeter

3. Trash dumped over fence at western border of IEL site

4. Bagged trash dumped over fence at IEL site.

Attachment 9: Five-Year Review Public Notice

# Obama remaining optimistic

Crowds are expected to be smaller than in 2008 race as he campaigns in West to keep Senate control

By Darlene Superville
Associated Press

**WASHINGTON:** Two years ago, presidential candidate Barack Obama drew 60,000 people to a riverfront park rally in Portland, Ore. Another 15,000 couldn't get in.

But political organizers weren't expecting huge crowds when now-President Obama returned to Portland late Wednesday for the first time since that campaign heyday.

Instead, the goal was for a far more modest showing of 5,000 people at a rally for Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Kitzhaber at the city's convention center.

It's the mark of a presidency weighed down by a sluggish economy, high unemployment, a poor housing market, two wars and a public that largely disapproves of Obama's performance in office.

Obama seems undaunted by it, at least publicly, as he heads out on his longest campaign swing of the season – a four-day stretch that also will take him to Washington state, California, Nevada and Minnesota.

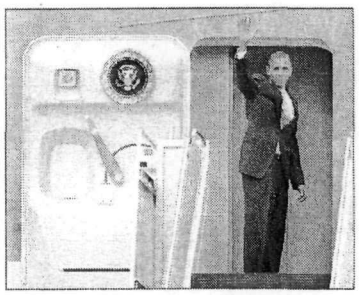
He'll be raising money and rallying core Democratic constituencies, such as women, ahead of elections in less than two weeks that could shrink the party's majorities in Congress if tradition holds on Nov. 2.

Obama is scheduled to campaign separately with Sens. Patty Murray of Washington, Barbara Boxer of California and Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada – Senate allies who are in tight contests against their Republican challengers.

Obama already has campaigned with each senator, sometimes more than once. But he's making the 3,000-mile return trip to help keep them and a Democratic majority in the Senate. It's what he needs to help get his agenda through Congress in the final two years of his term.

Vice President Joe Biden, first lady Michelle Obama and Biden's wife, Jill, are doing their part, too, in an all-hands-on-deck effort by a White House fully aware of the stakes for Obama should any, or all, of these Democrats fail to return to the Senate in January.

"We always knew that this was going to be a challenging year," Obama senior adviser David Axelrod told reporters Tuesday. "So we're out there and we're scrapping and we're fighting and I think we're going to have some good success out there."



SUSAN WALSH/AP

President Barack Obama waves as he boards Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for a campaign trip to the West in support of Democratic senators.

# Poll shows voters embracing GOP

Republicans poised to regain control of Congress. Most surveyed say country going in wrong direction

By Liz Sidoti
Associated Press

**WASHINGTON:** All signs point to huge Republican victories in two weeks, with the GOP now leading Democrats on virtually every measure in an Associated Press-GfK poll of people likely to vote in the first major elections of Barack Obama's presidency.

In the final survey before Election Day, likely voters say the GOP would do a better job than Democrats on handling the economy, creating jobs and running the government.

Most also think the country is headed in the wrong direction. More than half disapprove of Obama's job performance. And even more don't like the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Neither party is popular. But likely voters view the GOP a bit more positively than they do the Democrats. Slightly more say they will vote for the Republican congressional candidate in their district over the Democrat. And most think the GOP will win control of Congress from the Democrats.

Time is running out for the White House and Obama's Democrats to change the collective mind of a woefully pessimistic electorate trying to weather joblessness stuck near 10 percent. Many states already are voting.

It's an understatement to say the electorate's mood is simply grim.

Likely voters almost universally say they are frustrated and disappointed with politics. Most say they are disgusted; more than half call themselves angry. Republicans stand to benefit; the GOP comfortably leads among likely voters who feel this way.

Incumbents are a big target of voters' ire, and that means Democrats who control the House and Senate are more likely to be punished than out-of-power Republicans.

In another worrisome sign for Democrats, women now split pretty evenly between the two parties, 49 percent favoring Democrats, 45 percent Republicans. In 2006, Democrats took over Capitol Hill in part by winning 55 percent of the female vote to 43 percent for Republicans.

The survey's key findings among likely voters show:

• 50 percent say they will back the GOP candidate in their House district; 43 percent say they'll support the Democrat. The edge has slightly narrowed over the past month as Democrats presumably have grown more energized.

• 51 percent expect the GOP to win control of Congress; 33 percent think Democrats will maintain control.

• 49 percent want to see their House representatives re-elected; 44 percent want to fire them.

• 54 percent disapprove of Obama's job performance; 45 percent approve.

• Just 20 percent approve of how Congress is doing its job.

The AP-GfK Poll was conducted October 13-18 by GfK Roper Public Affairs and Corporate Communications. It involved interviews with 1,501 adults nationwide. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.



## LEGAL NOTICE

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has scheduled local hearings and an evidentiary hearing in Case No. 10-176-EL-ATA, In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company for Approval of a New Rider and Revision of an Existing Rider. In this proceeding, the Commission will consider the companies' *application to provide rate relief for certain all-electric residential customers. On* September 24, 2010, the staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio issued a report of its investigation into the application filed by the companies. In the staff report, staff provided a range of options regarding potential rates to be charged to all-electric residential customers.

The local hearings are scheduled for the purpose of providing an opportunity for interested members of the public to testify in this proceeding regarding potential rates to be charged to customers in all-electric homes. Major issues in this case include:

*Commitments:* If you are in an all-electric home, what contracts or written documentation do you have regarding your electric rates now and in the future? Was there a commitment that the rate would remain with the home for future owners?

*Electric vs. Natural Gas:* If you are in an all-electric home, do you think the Commission should take into account, in setting rates, any difference in cost between heating a home with natural gas or with electricity?

*Rate Shock:* All-electric homes have had discounted rates for many years. However, future events and policy changes, such as federal environment regulations and wholesale market changes, could make it necessary to alter the discount that may be approved in this case. What is a fair way to move or phase in all-electric home bills to accommodate these changes without causing rate shock and without burdening other customers?

The local hearings will be held as follows:

- Monday, October 25, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at the Sandusky Community Church of the Nazarene, 1617 Milan Road, Sandusky, Ohio 44870.
- Tuesday, October 26, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at the Maumee Municipal Building, 400 Conant Street, Maumee, Ohio 43537.
- Wednesday, October 27, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at the Strongsville High School, 20025 Lunn Road, Strongsville, Ohio 44149.
- Thursday, November 18, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at the Springfield City Hall, City Forum – 1st Floor, 76 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio 45502.
- Monday, November 22, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at the North Ridgeville Education Center Community Room, 5490 Mills Creek Lane, North Ridgeville, Ohio 44039.
- Tuesday, November 23, 2010, at 6:00 p.m., at Lakeland Community College, 7700 Clocktower Drive, Kirtland, Ohio 44094-5198.

The evidentiary hearing in this proceeding will commence on Monday, November 29, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., at the offices of the Commission, Hearing Room 11-A, 180 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Further information or a copy of the staff report may be obtained by contacting the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3793; by calling the PUCO hotline at 1-800-686-7826; or by going to the PUCO website at www.puco.ohio.gov, selecting DIS, and inserting the case number referenced above.

## EPA Begins Review Of Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund Site

Uniontown, Ohio

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a five-year review of the Industrial Excess Landfill Superfund site at 12646 Cleveland Avenue, Uniontown, Ohio. The Superfund law requires regular checkups of sites that have been cleaned up – with waste managed on-site – to make sure the cleanup continues to protect people and the environment. This is the third five-year review of this site.

EPA's cleanup of the site consisted of augmenting the existing vegetative cover with selected planting of trees and other plants; using natural processes such as decay, dilution and evaporation to clean ground water contaminants both off-site and on-site; monitoring ground water and landfill gas; upgrading the existing monitoring well network by installing new wells, upgrading or abandoning other wells as needed; perimeter fencing; deed restrictions; maintenance of an alternate water supply; and additional design studies.

More information is available at the Uniontown Public Library, 120 N. Market St. and at the EPA Region 5 Records Center, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., 7th Floor, Chicago. Call 312-886-6541 for a viewing appointment at the EPA offices. The five-year review should be completed by the end of December. You can also review site information at www.epa.gov/region5/sites/iel/index.htm

The five-year review is an opportunity for you to tell EPA about site conditions and any concerns you have. Contact:

**Dave Novak**
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-7478
Novak.dave@epa.gov

**Stacey Yonce**
Remedial Project Manager
312-886-2263
yonce.stacey@epa.gov

You may also call Region 5 toll-free at 800-621-8431, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., weekdays.

**EPA Region 5**
**77 W. Jackson Blvd.**
**Chicago, IL 60604**